

ENTERTAINMENTS

PIANOS

ON

HIRE

At \$10 Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION
INCLUSIVE.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

[31-5]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Centon Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

[94]

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOK.

"Sir Henry Ponsonby is com-
manded by the Queen to thank
Mr. Darlington for a copy of his
Handbook.""Nothing better could be wished for."
British Weekly."Far superior to ordinary guides."
Daily Chronicle.

Visitors to London should use

DARLINGTON'S

LONDON. "A brilliant book."—The Times.

"A particularly good."—Academy.

By E. C. COOK and Enlarged Edition.

AND E. T. COOK, M.A.

24 Maps and Plans

60 Illustrations.

60 Illustrations.

10 Maps 5s.

DEVON AND

CORNWALL.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

12 Maps 5s.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM
CONFERENCE.

OFFICIAL REPORT ISSUED.

Correspondence respecting the Third
International Opium Conference held at
The Hague in June last has recently been
issued as a White Paper (Cd. 7276). The
British delegates, Mr. Max Müller and
Sir William Collins, in their report to
Sir E. Grey, sum up the results of the
Conference by pointing out that it secured—1. An all but unanimous expression of
opinion on the part of the signatory
Powers represented in favour of the
Convention coming into force without await-
ing signature by two of the invited
Powers. Germany alone opposed this re-
solution.2. An absolutely unanimous request to
the Dutch Government to press for early
ratification by all the signatory Powers
which had yet ratified, in order that the
Convention may come into force as soon as
possible. Germany, which had declined
to assent to the enforcement of the Con-
vention without securing the signature of
all the invited Powers, acquiesced in this
proposal, as did also the representatives
of several signatory Powers, which had
for one reason or another, not yet ratified.3. A recognition, although with several
exceptions, of the feasibility of enforce-
ment by a group of the Powers who might
be ready to co-operate for that purpose
without awaiting the automatic enforce-
ment of the Convention after ratification
by all the signatory Powers. The date
from which such group enforcement
might take place was fixed as December
31, 1914.At the close of the third Conference
out of the total 40 Powers had signed the
Convention, 11 had ratified it, and 14 more
were disposed to do so, while not one of
the remaining 19 signatories had expressed
any intention of not proceeding to put
the Convention in force.JAPANESE TRADE WITH
INDIA.SPECIAL COMMISSIONER IN
CALCUTTA.

SCOPE FOR JAPANESE GOODS.

Dr. Ichitaro Shoji, Special Commis-
sioner of Commerce, appointed by the Japa-
nese Government to investigate the pos-
sibilities of Japanese trade in India, re-
cently arrived in Calcutta after visiting
Madras, Bombay, Lahore and other towns
in Northern India. He proposes to pro-
ceed to Rangoon on his way to Japan.Dr. Shoji is one of the seven Commis-
sioners of Commerce appointed by the
Japanese Government. The others have
been sent to Siberia, the United States,
Canada, China, Austria and the Dutch
East Indies.Dr. Shoji, who is a well-known
practitioner in his own country, as he
knows practically all that was worth know-
ing about the conditions of cotton man-
ufacture in Bombay. He was of opinion
that Bombay presented a better field for
the expansion of the Japanese market's
than Calcutta, as while in Bombay num-
erous Indian merchants visited him and
made enquiries if Japan was in a position
to supply them with glassware, cotton
piece goods, silk and woollen goods, glass
bangles and stationery. He was able to
disseminate, to some extent, the impres-
sion prevalent among these merchants that
only "cheap and nasty" goods, so to
speak, were obtainable from Japan.Some merchants even went so far as to ask
Dr. Shoji to take orders for the class of
goods they wanted, but this Dr. Shoji
was, of course, unable to do.Dr. Shoji said he was anxious to let
merchants in India know that Japanese
manufacturers can supply cotton piece-
goods, silk and woollen goods, glass ban-
gles, tumblers, beads, gimmeys, bottles
and many other goods as good in quality
as the goods supplied by any other coun-
try in the world.After Bombay, Dr. Shoji visited Ahmed-
abad, where he saw the cotton mills.
He then left for Karachi and was there
for three days. At Lahore, he spent two
days. At Amritsar, he carried out an
investigation into the conditions of the
local silk market, at Unbala, he visited
a glass factory and after a few days at
Simla he went down to Delhi to see the
exhibition of Austrian and German goods.At the exhibition, he was able to form an
opinion as to the needs of India and was
also able to gauge how far Japan was in
a position to meet India's demands in
trade. On his way to Calcutta, Dr. Shoji
visited Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow,
Benares and Buddha Gya.When he returns to Japan, he proposes
to place the result of his investigations be-
fore manufacturers and merchants, who
will then decide whether it is advisable
to open branch offices in India. Dr. Shoji
was confident that the trade between India
and Japan would show a large increase
within the next few years. In support of
his statement, he referred to the trade
figures, which showed an almost phenom-
enal increase in the volume of trade
within the short period of ten years or so.Dr. Shoji said Japan was a very good
customer as far as India was concerned;
Indian exports to Japan were of the value
of £15,124,400 and Indian imports from
Japan were of the value of £23,187,700,
leaving a balance in India's favour of
£11,936,700. There was a large demand
in Japan for the raw material which
India could supply, and he thought India
would not be a loser by making more ex-
tensive purchases of manufactured goods
from Japan.The Cairo correspondent of the Daily
Chronicle states that British policy in deal-
ing fairly and openly with the Egyptian
people in contradistinction to Turkish dupli-
city and muddle has yielded excellent re-
sults. The Egyptians remain tranquil and
orderly. The newspapers express deep satis-
faction that Egypt is so efficiently protected.SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN
ARMY.

NO SIGNS OF WEAKENING.

An Eye-witness present with General
Lindemann in a dispatch dated March
10 writes:—A good many statements have been made
at different times about the condition of
the enemy's moral which may seem to be of
somewhat conflicting nature. It will be
told, therefore, to make certain facts re-
specting this very important matter
quite clear. It is true that the evidence
of individual prisoners has from time
to time presented a picture of extreme de-
pression prevailing in the enemy's ranks,
of large numbers only restrained from
surrendering by the fear of their officers,
of officers who refused to lead their men
in the attack, and of machine-guns and
muzzles being used as the only effective
means of inducing the troops to advance.Now there is probably a basis of truth
in all these statements. In all armies the
quality of units varies considerably and
this is especially true at this stage of the
war when many partially-trained troops
are being used in a form of fighting which
involves an intense strain on the individ-
ual; but as a picture of the general con-
dition of the enemy's moral, this descrip-
tion is misleading, and, indeed, most dan-
gerous, for it may produce the impression
that the enemy is virtually defeated, al-
ready and that victory can be achieved
by the Allies without the necessity of the
greatest sacrifices of which we are capable.

NO SIGNS OF WEAKENING.

The plain truth is that, although the
enemy's effectiveness in the West are much
reduced in comparison with those pos-
sessed by him some months ago, and although
ours are increased, he is still holding an
enormous extent of front here, whilst
carrying out operations on a huge scale
in the East, and, in spite of these gigantic
efforts no signs of weakening are yet
visible in the moral of the German troops
taken as a whole. Nor, if we put our-
selves in their place, can we fail to see
that there is as yet no reason why an in-
tensely brave, determined, and well-or-
ganized army like that of the Germans
should feel discouraged.The Kaiser can choose at will a Russian,
a Belgian, or a French town in which to
make a triumphant appearance in the
presence of his troops. They are fight-
ing in an enemy's country, ruined and de-
vastated by the passage of their armies.
The falsehoods told them by their super-
iors, the tales of victories in the Press,
have all produced an atmosphere of com-
plete illusion. Their enemy appears to
them to be exhausted and engaged in a
last despairing effort to delay the inevit-
able decision. In any estimate of the pre-
sent value of our enemies as fighting men
we must not lose sight of the national
sense of discipline which forms part of
the earliest education of every German.It enables them to gain results with raw
troops which, among us, could only be
gained after months of continuous train-
ing, and to maintain an extremely high
standard of discipline and obedience in
the very fibre of the nation.

MEANING OF A NATIONAL WAR.

It is difficult for British people to re-
alize what a national war means to a Con-
tinental nation. Every man, woman, and
child is doing his or her part. When the
men go to fight, the women and children
carry on their work at home. Thousands
of them can be seen any day in the fields.
They are ploughing and sowing and herding
sheep and cattle. All their thoughts
and energies are directed to one end.
All are living under a great cloud in the
shadow of which it would seem utterly
incredible to them that any individual
should cease working for the common good
in order to gain any personal advantage
or increase of leisure, and still more that
any one should give a thought to the or-
dinary pleasures and enjoyments of peace.
Such is the spirit in which Germany is
facing this struggle.No doubt economic and other factors
have had a great effect upon the civilian
population in Germany, and there is a
very marked difference between the ex-
pectations with which they entered upon
the war and those they now cherish, but
it is impossible to say that either they or
the army have yet definitely lost confi-
dence in ultimate success. This confidence
will only be overthrown and the moral
of the troops will only be shaken by the
consciousness of crushing defeat in the
field. But this end can only be attained
by ever-increasing pressure of vast num-
bers of men and guns throughout the com-
ing months.NEW TARIFF FOR CHINESE
PRODUCTS.The following new tariff has been issued
by the Revenue Department governing the
export of home-manufactured goods:—1. Chinese goods reshipped to China
after having been exported should be ex-
empted from further taxation if Chinese
merchants should claim such exemption.2. The export tax on native goods and
bamboo articles manufactured in Kiangsu
for export to foreign countries should be
entirely exempted from taxation. On
ropes, etc., only half of the usual rate
will be levied. After having paid the
tax at the first Custom-house and the first
likin station through which the goods pass
in transit, no further tax should be im-
posed on these goods.3. In order to avoid inconvenience and
loss accruing to the merchant by the use
of tael in the payment of the taxes, all
taxes are to be paid in dollars from the
1st April at the rate of \$1.50 for each
silver tael.A Hungarian officer states in one of the
Buda Pesth newspapers that sentries on duty
in the Carpathians are frequently worried to
death by wolves. The severity of the weath-
er and the difficulties they experience in
getting food have made the animals unusually
ferocious.HONGKONG C.C. TENNIS
TOURNAMENT.

LATEST GAMES.

The following games were decided on
Thursday evening in the Hongkong C.C.
tennis tournament:—Handicap singles, "A," second round:
A. Murphy (own 3/0) defeated M. T.
Jones (own 3/0), 6-2, 7-5. R. O. Boyer
(own 3/0) defeated D. E. Clarke (own
1/0), 6-3, 6-4.Handicap singles, "B": M. M. Maas
(own 2/0) defeated F. J. de Rome (own
1/0), 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.Handicap doubles: A. Vivian and H.
H. Taylor (own 2/0) defeated P. Leigh
Bennett and H. Muriel (own 3/0), 6-2,
6-3. Major Crisp and Capt. Hattersly
Smith (own 1/0) defeated J. R. Wood and
A. H. Crook (own 1/0), 6-1, 6-0.Professional pairs: W. H. Ford and
N. E. Kent, beat R. O. Hutchinson and
P. J. J. Woodhouse, 6-3, 6-3. G.
Miskin and R. St. Amory defeated G.
Beswick and W. G. Worcester, 6-0, 6-3.Mixed doubles handicap: Mrs.
Winslow and H. A. Nisbet (own 3/0),
defeated Miss Lammert and S. S. Moore
(own 3/0), 6-0, 6-1.

WAR NEWS.

SINGLE-HANDED CAPTURE OF
39 GERMANS.Brigadier Bunge, of the 11th Regiment of
French Artillery, attached to the British
Forces as interpreter, is mentioned in an
Army Order for having captured 39 Ger-
mans. Brigadier Bunge was making his way
through a wood when suddenly he encoun-
tered a party of seven Germans, whom he
succeeded in compelling to surrender. After
having escorted them back to camp he again
started out unaccompanied in search of an-
other small band of Germans, whose presence
had been signalled in the district, and soon
after he marched back to Headquarters with
32 more prisoners, with their arms and bag-
gage.

"OUR ALLIES UP ABOVE"

KAISER'S AMAZING SPEECH TO HIS TROOPS.

The Danziger Zeitung publishes the follow-
ing address by the Kaiser, which was de-
livered after Divine service in the part of the
Castle of Nijbowo, in Russian Poland, and
was taken down in shorthand by an officer:—
"Soldiers, a hard task is laid on us. We
have to prove again to the world Germany's
right to existence.There should be no over-estimation of the
enemy, nor under-estimation of our own
strength. We Prussians are already accus-
tomed to fight against and overcome a
superior enemy.We should trust firmly in our great
allies up above, who will help our just cause
to victory. We know from childhood, and
in our study of history when grown up we
have learned, that God is only on the side of
believing armies. Thus it was under the
Great Elector, and under old Fritz, and in
the time of my great-grandfather and grand-
father, and so it is now under me.I have received, from our brave friends
in the majority.

AMAZONS UNDER CANVAS.

WARLIKE SCHEMES OF THE WOMEN'S
VOLUNTEER RESERVE.A correspondent of the Daily Graphic
writes:—
If the weather permits, within the next
few weeks rural England will witness a sight
never seen before in the whole of the English
history. Women garbed in khaki, like the
soldiers, will go into camp to complete their
training, like the men, and skill in signalling,
field-telephoning, telegraphy, and the like
will be demonstrated along the country-side
by the Women's Volunteer Reserve, the Hon.
Mrs. Haverfield's feminine army for home
defence.Already two large parks have been given
to the women, one in the neighbourhood of
Woking, and directly the weather is favour-
able the tents of canvas will be pitched for
the summer, and all the things appertaining
to a soldier's camp life will be installed in the
grounds. The women under canvas are
going to practise their war work, have drills
and route marches, firing tests and the like,
and sentries will be stationed about to receive
passwords from the feminine soldiers."Life under canvas will be necessary
before the Women's Volunteer Reserve can
offer its services to the War Office, as it
intends to do when efficient," said one of the
organisers yesterday to me. "The army in
London numbers 700 recruits, and in several
provincial towns we have important bran-
ches. We hope to have more along the East
Coast. At one important provincial town
the Mayor has stated that, should there be
an invasion, he will immediately exercise his
civil authority and call upon the Women's
Volunteer Reserve War Office or no War
Office. He will place the women in charge
of certain areas, and give over to their care
the old people and the young children."The "Army" hopes to inaugurate shortly a
flying corps, and many of the women in its
ranks are stated to be capable of managing
motor transport conveyances, having taken
out licences as drivers.Interested in the scheme are the Earl of
Meath, Lord and Lady Robert Cecil, Lord
and Lady Charles Beresford, Lord Lyveden,
Lord Desborough, Lady Charles, Lady
Chunard, Lady Jellicoe, Lady Bealey, the
Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Henry Chaplin,
J.P., and Mrs. Maurice Hewlett.The Colonel-in-Chief is the Marchioness of
Londonderry, and the Hon. Colonel is the
Hon. Evelyn Haverfield.Letters which appear, remarks an Eng-
lish contemporary, occasionally in the
Paris papers give glimpses which must
make curious reading for those who still
regard the English (let it be said at once
that "English" here includes Scotch,
Welsh, Irish, Canadians, Australians,
and so forth) as a dour race. Actually
French descriptions of English troops on
the march give to them just the qualities
which one is most apt to attribute to the
French—light-heartedness, gaiety, love of
song, and generosity. As for the sing-
ing, it is a curious fact that if one hears
of "Marseillaise" in the streets of a
French town just now it is certain that
English troops have arrived and are sing-
ing it. French troops will cheer as their
troop train steams out of a station, but
they do not often sing in chorus.

INTIMATIONS

JUST LANDED:

"HIRANO MINERAL
WATER"

IN QUARTERS, PINTS AND SPILLS.

Bottled by the

IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO.,
LTD., OSAKA.By appointment to the Imperial Household
of Japan, Officially Recommended by the
Medical Colleges of The Imperial Universities
of Tokyo and Kyoto.

(SAMPLES FREE).

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.

[18]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[428]

FOR SALE.

All kinds of

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS,
ALBUMS,
and other

PHILATELIC GOODS.

at Prices to suit any Buyers.

GRACA & CO.

[CAINE ROAD, No. 11A.]

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915.

[465]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED

SHOT. From No. 10 to SSG. at \$6.97 and

\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES

and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

[93]

Y E W L E E.

AH CHONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS

AND COMPTONERS.

15, LEE YUEN STREET, WONG.

Telephone No. 1230.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

[104]

ASAHI BEER.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY

& CO. TOKIO, JAPAN.



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

[381]

WM. POWELL,
LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

JUST RECEIVED:

NEW SEASON'S STOCKS

OF

LISLE THREAD. SILK AND CASHMERE SOCKS.

WASHING TIES.

WASHING BELTS.

B. V. D.

SHIRTS, DRAWERS AND PYJAMAS.

AERTEX AND FLEXINETTE.

UNDERWEAR.

HIGH-CLASS GENT'S. OUTFITTERS. Phone 346.

[101]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 23rd April, 1915, at 12 noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1914, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 13th April to the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1915. [464]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 23rd April, 1915, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1914, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th April to the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1915. [485]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 24th April, 1915, at 12.30 p.m., at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [486]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOOKSANG" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after Noon the 12th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1915. [16]

"WALLES" FUND.

SIR CHARLES ELIOT, K.C.M.G., has kindly consented to deliver a Lecture, in aid of the above Fund, entitled, "THE EASTERN THEATRE OF THE WAR: SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF AN EX-DIPLOMATIST."

at St. Andrew's Hall, CITY HALL.

ON FRIDAY, THE 16TH APRIL, AT 5.15 P.M.

His Excellency the Governor will take the Chair.

Tickets, Price One Dollar, may be obtained from Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1915.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the Notice published in your paper by the Firm of G. MARTINI, in order to avoid any misunderstanding, I beg to state that my Power of Attorney was revoked after the acceptance of MY RESIGNATION as Manager of the Firm.

G. A. BENA.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1915. [480]

KENNEDY'S HORSE REPOSITORY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Claims against the above Business must be forwarded to me on or before 15th April, 1915. No Claims received after that date can be entertained.

C. BERNARD BROWN,
Liquidator,
Care of LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1915. [474]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [392]

FROM MONDAY, THE 12TH INST.

LADIES'

Up-to-date Ready-Made

BLOUSES

CLEARANCE SALE

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

AT

KOMOR & KOMOR.

Des Vaux Road,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 10th April, 1915. [410]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE 26TH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 10th day of April, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Account and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1914, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st April, to SATURDAY, 10th April, 1915, both days inclusive.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1915. [442]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at 12 Noon, on MONDAY, the 12th April, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1914, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th March, to the 12th April, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1915. [427]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 2410/2411 for 10 and 25 Shares respectively, numbers 12739/12740 and 32663/32664 inclusive, standing in the register in the joint names of GEORGE ANDREW HASTINGS and JOHN BARHAM CARLSBAKE, Solicitors, Liverpool and Birmingham, having been LOST or DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates be produced at the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, before the 24th April, 1915, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1915. [426]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in respect of all SEASON TICKETS available for Three Months issued on and after 1st May, next, the respective Prices will be as follows:—

Gentlemen	\$34.00
Ladies	\$18.00
Children	\$12.00

and that the Price of Servants' Punch Tickets available for 20 Rides will be \$1.10.

Season Tickets expiring in April can be extended to April 30th, on same terms, provided a new and old Annual Tickets will be issued in April.

Notice is further given that on and after 1st May next, daily return Tickets and Annual Tickets will be abolished.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [464]

WANTED.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE on the Peak for Summer Months.

Reply to— "W."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1915. [481]

YOKOHAMA.

BLUFF HOTEL.

No. 2, BLUFF.

HEALTHY LOCATION AND BEAUTIFUL VIEW.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND HOME COMFORT.

MODERATE TERMS. [340]

ORDER AT ONCE.

THE

DIRECTORY

AND

CHRONICLE

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.

FOR THE YEAR

1915.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY BUSINESS MAN.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE—

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE

and

LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

1,850 PAGES—PRICE \$10.

The alterations this year are unusually heavy, owing to changes incidental to the War.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

TO LET.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES

and ROOMS, including a Fine Commodious Suite.

Apply— SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

OFFICE in Hotel Mansions.
Apply to— HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 4th April, 1915. [473]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to— ABBATON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1915. [363]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 84, Praya East.
Apply— KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
No. 248, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [305]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE,
Furnished and newly done up.
Apply— H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Building,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kaitford Terrace Kowloon.
Apply— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [46]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply— A. B. AVASIA,
Care of S. PARABET,
No. 1, Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [34]

TO LET.

NO. 168, MAGAZINE GAP.
"KENNELS."
No. 168, MAGAZINE GAP, "HARFORD."
Apply— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [34]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
"PENYHEW," Minden Row, Kowloon,
6-Roomed House with Tennis Court,
1 and 2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon,
5-Roomed House with Tennis Court,
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Humphrey's Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [220]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
88, THE PEAK, "THE RETREAT,"
21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD,
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
Apply, etc.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE PEAK, From 1st May next.
For further particulars apply to— PALMER & TURNER,
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor,
Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [223]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour immediate possession.
Apply to— SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 2, Ice House Street.
Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [33]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.
Apply to— DAVID SARSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [273]

TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH," No. 11, THE PEAK, Unfurnished, 5 Rooms, 3 ROOMS, suitable for Office, 1st Floor Queen's Road Central.
"WEST WARD," Bonham Road.
"EGGESFORD," No. 124, THE PEAK Unfurnished (6 Rooms), from 1st May, 1915.
"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).
ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD and 55, ELGIN TERRACE.
No. 1, GOUGH HILL, No. 100, THE PEAK, Furnished or Unfurnished, from 1st April, 1915.
"HOGARTH," Austin Road, Kowloon.
"ELLANDON," No. 54, Mount Kellett Road, 5 Rooms unfurnished.
No. 2, DES VEAUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).
ROOMS, suitable for Office, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.
No. 59, THE PEAK (6 CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 29th March, 1915. [43]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 72 YEARS.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

Our Celebrated E very old Liqueur Scotch Whisky is a blend of the best Pot Distilled Scotch Whiskies.

It is of great age, very fine, and mellow. Its superior quality has established its reputation for over 80 years as THE LEADING SCOTCH WHISKY IN THE EAST.

THORNE'S

No. 4.

OLD VAT

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

with an Eastern clog on one foot and a Western boot on the other. Everyone is agreed that filial piety is a most commendable virtue and that its practice is almost as necessary a part of the social state as what may be called parental piety. But as filial piety seeks the good of the child no less than that of the parent, to push it beyond the bounds where the benefit to the child is lost is not to attain but to destroy the end aimed at. The filial piety which is carried to the extreme of destroying the life of the child can only, universally applied, result in total extinction, and even the filial piety which ends in the destruction of the life's happiness of the child cannot be said to be within the bounds of right conduct. Japan has a rather unsavoury reputation in China as being a country where parents are in the habit of selling their daughters as the easiest means of obtaining a livelihood, and while, of course, such a wholesale accusation is to be rejected, it must be confessed that among the lower classes in Japan the duties of a daughter towards her parents know no limit, and that she is expected to sacrifice, and does sacrifice, not only her life's happiness but her health and the health of future generations for their sake. That the parents should make such a demand shows a low plane of morality, though it has to be remembered that the custom of a country often becomes a form of traditional morality which is accepted unquestioned, and even when indefensible on moral grounds, may not be inconsistent with the possession of admirable qualities. On the side of the children, having been taught that there are no limits to filial piety, it is natural that they should accept unquestioningly whatever fate it may lead them to. Western opinion, however, has forced Japan to pass some measures for protecting children from their parents in the absolute disposal of their persons, and when the new Factory Act comes into force, even in regard to their labour, and there is a steadily increasing feeling—which has not yet touched the Department of Education, however—that the Chinese moral code is not the beginning and end of morality. Somewhat the same clash of conflicting opinion is felt in regard to the relations of husband and wife. While the Japanese men, as a whole, regard the high position given to women in the West as absurd, and generally carry into practice

honor, they are, on the other hand, creating a new order of women more on their social and intellectual level. The numerous high schools for girls are yearly turning out graduates who are very different from the secluded women of Old Japan, and who may be expected to think and perhaps act for themselves. It may even be expected that they will in time come to be able to fulfil those social duties which are now relegated to the *geisha*, the hired entertainer, who still retains her hold as the enlivener of all social functions, and further that they will have some effect on the system of concubinage, which, despite the modernising of Japan, still prevails all over the country and is to some extent recognised by the law. Thus, while the Japanese cling in theory to the Chinese moral code in regard to the subjection of women, in practice they are taking steps to place women on the same intellectual plane as man. There is still, undoubtedly, a wide gap to bridge, but the beginning having been made there is no reason why it should not be continued, more especially as the demand for education on the part of the women is increasing. In this connection reference may also be made to the endeavour to retain a belief in the ancient traditions as to the origin of the Japanese people and the beginnings of the national life. One often sees references in English papers to the extraordinary antiquity of the Japanese Imperial Dynasty, but it is forgotten that it would be possible, on as good authority, to find as extraordinary an antiquity for the British Dynasty. The fact that we have dismissed from our history books all the legendary stories, which even Mitton could not see his way to leave out, and the fact that historical criticism in Japan has not yet got to the stage where this is possible, account for the difference. The result is, that every schoolboy in Japan is taught to believe in the heavenly origin of the Japanese race and in the mythical accounts of the early emperors, although his lessons in other directions—more especially in science—may be in opposition to any such belief. To reconcile these conflicting views is not difficult for him when he is a schoolboy: he merely accepts them. But in maturer years he generally finds it expedient to make a formal acceptance

of the traditional belief and to disregard it when he finds it convenient. The Department of Education demands outward belief from all educationists under its control, but in private conversation it does not take long to discover that formal avowal and inner conviction are two very different things. The difficulties of this attitude—or, rather, of these two attitudes—are so great that it is not surprising to find that friction frequently exists—friction which occasionally results in some Professor being removed from his position in a Government college. The authorities desire to retain the traditional view apparently because they think it encourages loyalty to the Dynasty, but outside observers are inclined to think that the authorities show too much nervousness in this respect. Japanese patriotism may be supposed to have deeper foundations than legends which are opposed to the trend of modern thought.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 4 p.m.

Among the promotions announced by the War Office last month was that of Lieut. Colonel F. W. G. Gordon-Hall, R.A.M.C., to the rank of Colonel.

Mr. C. L. Williams, American Consul at Nanking, has resigned his post. It is understood that Mr. Williams will reside in Peking and engage in the banking business.

The two chair coolies who were charged with assaulting the No. 1 houseboy at Mr. G. H. Potts' residence in Peak Road were yesterday fined \$10 each by the Magistrate.

Capt. Wetherell, who will be remembered in connection with the *Tai On* piracy, is now a lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve, and is doing duty on H.M.S. *Manoe* at Home.

Mr. E. N. Ensor, of the indoor staff of the Chinese Customs, has been granted a commission in the 9th Latt. (Ulster Division) Royal Irish Fusiliers, with which he has already served three months as a private.

St. Joseph's College will hold their first annual athletic meeting this afternoon at the Racecourse, Happy Valley. The events will commence at 1 p.m. St. Paul's College hold their annual athletic meeting on the Racecourse on Monday next.

Mr. A. Fong, the well-known photographer, of Queen's Road Central, sends specimens of several photographs of the members of the Hongkong Special Police taken on Thursday, on the occasion of the inspection by His Excellency the Governor.

THE WAR.

GERMANY ON DEFENSIVE.

AN AUTHORITATIVE ADMISSION.

SUBSTANTIAL FRENCH GAINS.

ENEMY SUSTAIN HEAVY LOSSES.

EASTERN CARGOES ON INTERNED STEAMERS.

IMPORTANT AGREEMENT FOR RELEASE.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FIGHTING IN MOSELLE DISTRICT.

FRENCH GAINS CONSOLIDATED.

PARIS, April 8th.
4.55 p.m.

To-day's communiqué says:—
The results obtained between the Meuse and the Moselle have been everywhere confirmed.

Rains soaked the clay soil in Woivre to a great depth, rendering the movements of artillery difficult, and preventing shells from exploding.

We consolidated and maintained all our gains, despite counter-attacks of extraordinary violence.

The Germans at Les Eparges were especially violent in their last counter-attack, which was made by one-half of the Regiment. This was completely repulsed. The enemy sustained enormous losses, corpses covering the field.

Three hundred Germans who were momentarily able to advance beyond the German lines were mowed down by machine-guns, and none escaped.

We progressed at Bois Brule.

FIGHT ON THE YSER.

BELGIAN VICTORY OVER THE GERMANS.

LONDON, April 8th.

Reuter's Correspondent states that the Belgians drove the Germans from the western side of the Yser in complete disorder. They captured a machine-gun and ammunition. The enemy showed little activity afterwards on the Belgian front.

MARKED PROGRESS BY THE FRENCH.

PARIS, April 9th.

The evening communiqué states:—
Despite persistent bad weather, there have been fresh successes between the Meuse and the Moselle. A night attack at Eparges enabled us to make a fresh bound of advance. We maintained progress notwithstanding three violent counter-attacks.

Already we have counted over 1,000 German corpses.

Further south, near Morville, in a lively infantry action, we wiped out a German company.

In Bois d'Ailly and Bois de Montmarie we carried more trenches and repulsed two counter-attacks.

Since April 4th, between the Meuse and the Moselle, we have gained north-east and east of Verdun on a front of 20 kilometres from one to three kilometres and occupied the heights dominating the course of the Orme. We carried on the heights of Eparges almost the whole of the strong position held by the enemy on the plateau commanding Combrès and retained the ground captured, despite numerous violent counter-attacks near St. Mihiel. We captured the entire southern portion of Bois d'Ailly and western Bois de Montmarie and Bois de Pretre we won on a front of eight kilometres a distance of three kilometres. The Germans suffered heavy losses.

GERMANY ON THE DEFENSIVE.

AN AUTHORITATIVE GERMAN ADMISSION.

LONDON, April 8th.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* publishes a wild article on the war which is supposed to emanate from a high military source and is evidently designed to allay the anxiety caused by the French advance in Argonne and the Vosges and the Russian advance in the Carpathians. It loudly proclaims that the Germans are prepared to meet "the great offensive whenever it comes, and in our defensive we will deal a deadly blow to the aggressor, including the British Empire, which is cracking in all its joints."

This is noteworthy as the first authoritative German admission that Germany is on the defensive.

"TRUTH WILL OUT."

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY THE KAISER.

LONDON, April 8th.

The Kaiser has expressed his gratitude to the Reichswehr for so opportunely preparing for the eventuality of war. This is in startling contrast with the argument of the Germans that the war was forced upon them.

SUPREMACY OF FRENCH AIRMEN.

A RECORD OF MAGNIFICENT WORK.

LONDON, April 8th.

The French Eye-witness says that amidst the more glorious and more effective deeds of the Army at large the activities of the airmen have been temporarily in the background, but the fine weather and longer daylight have permitted a re-emergence of aerial operations, of which the French have taken the fullest advantage. This is best illustrated by the record of one day's operations, when 45 reconnaissances and 20 range corrections, besides numerous splendid raids, in which many bombs and thousands of arrows were dropped on railway stations and encampments over a wide front, both day and night, were carried out. In addition to these duties the airmen have engaged in numerous duels with German aviators, many of whom have been brought to the ground. The supremacy of the French aviators over the enemy is indisputably established.

ASPHYXIATION BY GAS.

NOVEL METHODS AGAINST ALLIES.

LONDON, April 9th.

Eye-Witness, in a message dated April 6th, says that the Germans on several occasions pumped blazing oil and pitch into the French trenches in Argonne. According to prisoners, they are preparing an even more novel reception for us if we advance, proposing to asphyxiate us with poisonous gas compressed in steel cylinders, placed at various points along their line. The gas is heavy, and will be spread along the ground without dissipating quickly.

The Eye-Witness further says:—Our guns on the 1st inst. made several hits on a house sheltering a German Headquarters, and wounded were afterwards removed from the house.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY'S SO-CALLED BLOCKADE.

A LEAN WEEK FOR THE SUBMARINES.

LONDON, April 8th.

The Admiralty statement of the British merchant vessels sunk by submarines during the week shows that the week has been for the Germans the least successful except one since the commencement of the so-called blockade. Only five small vessels were sunk, these having a total tonnage of 7,004. This is exclusive of five small fishing vessels with a total tonnage of 914.

Despite the Easter holidays, the total arrivals and departures of overseas steamers was 1,234.

GERMAN PIRACY AND MURDER.

REPLY TO ENEMY'S VERSION OF "FALABA" OUTRAGE.

LONDON, April 8th.

The Official Press Bureau crushingly replies to the Germans, who are trying to excuse themselves of murdering the passengers of the *Falaba*. The Bureau statement says that the *Falaba* was unarmed, and it is untrue that sufficient time was given to the passengers and crew to escape. The submarine fired a torpedo at short range, making absolutely certain that there must be great loss of life. The action must have been committed knowingly in order to produce that result. The conduct of all aboard the *Falaba* was excellent.

BRITISH TRAWLER BLOWN UP.

LONDON, April 8th.

A Grimsby trawler, the *Zarina*, has been blown up in the North Sea, and the crew of nine are missing. Other trawlers saw the explosion. It not known whether the explosion was caused by a torpedo or a mine.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALY AND THE WAR.

PREPARATIONS AND A PRECAUTION.

ROME, April 8th.

The Syndic of Rome presided over a meeting, attended by all the principal notabilities, which established Citizen Committees to supervise all the resources of Italy in the event of mobilisation, especially in connection with finances, public services, and medical needs. The Committees will sit permanently, and call for the co-operation of all citizens.

The German Consul at Naples, interviewed, said that the Consul of the chief cities in Italy were advising Germans to leave Italy. These instructions, he declared, did not come from the German Government direct, but was a measure of precaution, as it would be difficult for German families to return to the Fatherland in the event of a declaration of war by Italy.

ITALY'S POLICY IN THE BALKANS.

IN CLOSE AGREEMENT WITH ENTENTE POWERS.

ROME, April 8th.

A semi-official Note states that the Conversations between Italy and Serbia are reaching an agreement regarding the Adriatic. Italian diplomacy in the Balkans conforms at all points with that of the Entente Powers, with which it is in close agreement.

BIRTHDAY OF KING OF THE BELGIANS.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S GREETINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 9th.

President Wilson has cabled to the King of the Belgians greetings and an expression of his friendship and goodwill on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday.

[HAYAS SERVICE.]

AUSTRIA AND PEACE.

PARIS, April 8th.

A message from Rome says that in spite of official denials, the newspapers are commenting on the persistent rumours which are prevalent about Austria seeking for a separate peace.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN SHIPS INTERNED IN NETHERLANDS-INDIES.

AGREEMENT FOR THE RELEASE OF CARGOES.

LONDON, April 8th.

An agreement, sanctioned by the Government, has been reached between the London Chamber of Commerce and the owners of sixteen vessels interned at Padang and Sabang whereby cargo belonging to British, Allied and Neutral merchants will be released on the following conditions of payment:—

75 per cent. of the freight, where it has not been previously paid, plus the payment of 4 per cent. of the invoiced value of the cargo to cover port and refuge expenses. Precautions are to be taken to prevent payments before delivery of the cargoes.

Delivery is only to be refused if inaccessible and in order to obviate any conceivable difficulty in regard to inaccessibility, it is desirable that all cargo owners should communicate with Messrs. Harrison & Crossfield, who are the Eastern agents of the London Chamber of Commerce.

In reference to vessels bound to or from Australia interned at Java ports, the Sydney Chamber of Commerce is conducting negotiations.

ESPIONAGE IN ENGLAND.

CASES OF GRAVE IMPORTANCE TO BE TRIED.

LONDON, April 8th.

Three spies have been arrested and charged with communicating Naval and Military information by writing in invisible ink to various addresses on the Continent. The cases are declared to be of grave importance, and will be tried in the Civil Courts in camera, under the amended Defence of the Realm Act, probably by the Lord Chief Justice.

LONDON INSURANCE MARKET.

QUOTATION AGAINST GERMAN INVASION OF HOLLAND.

LONDON, April 9th.

Insurances have been effected in London at 40 guineas per cent. against a German invasion of Holland.

THE FIRE ON "LA TOURAINE."

INCENDIARY IN CUSTODY OF MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

PARIS, April 8th.

The man Swoboda, who is charged with causing the fire on the French liner *La Touraine* has been handed over to the Military Authorities. He is an Austrian.

BRITISH CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, April 8th.

The latest casualties are as follow:—
Killed: E. Meyer, J. Nash (East Surrey Regiment).
Wounded: E. P. Cawston, Lieut. F. A. Clifford (Royal Engineers), D. M. Hall. To-night's list gives the names of 1,039 officers and men, including 347 killed. The chief sufferers were the Devons, the Leicesters, the Irish Rifles, the Black Watch, the Highland Light Infantry, and the Leinsters.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SITUATION AT SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, April 8th.

An official telegram from Cairo says that a small body of Turkish Cavalry was observed yesterday to the north-east of Kantara. A few shots were exchanged, and the enemy retired. All aeroplane reconnaissances show that there are no other troops within reach.

THE TURKISH ARMY.

AMSTERDAM, April 8th.

An official *Gazette* published in Constantinople calls up all those who are able to bear arms who had hitherto not been liable for military service, including lads, for the defence of the coasts and frontiers. Also all immigrants, three months after arrival, are liable to serve for the duration of the war.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMPORTANT TACTICAL SUCCESS BY RUSSIANS.

PETROGRAD, April 8th.

A communiqué announces that the Russians in the Carpathians have progressed in the Valley of the Ondawa, dislodging the Austrians.

The Austrians and Germans, considerably reinforced, attempted to develop an offensive at Mezolaborer, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

The Russians scored an important tactical success near Uzok, where they are crossing the principal ridge of the Carpathians.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

JAPANESE MINISTER'S PROTEST.

PEKING, April 8th.

Choiting-kom, an official in the Foreign Office, is alleged by the Japanese Minister to have communicated information regarding the negotiations to foreign Press representatives, and a protest on the subject has been lodged by the Japanese Minister.

A KWANGTUNG OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT.

PEKING, April 8th.

Lionghing-long has been appointed Financial Director in Kwangtung.

HONGKONG BOY SCOUTS.

A CENTRAL HALL TO BE PROVIDED.

The Scout movement in Hongkong has developed most promisingly of late, and the urgent and increasingly-felt need for a central place of meeting caused the enthusiastic heads of the movement in the Colony to seek ways and means whereby the necessity could be obtained.

A meeting was held in the drawing-room at the Hongkong Hotel last evening, at the initiative of Major Bowen, A.P.D. (Chief Scoutmaster) for the purpose of discussing the project. There were present: Commodore R. H. Anstruther, R.N., Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., Major Bowen, Captain P. E. Evans, R.E., Lieut. Kennedy, 16th Infantry, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ralphs, Mrs. Rayner, Miss Skinner, Scoutmasters A. J. Edwards, G. E. Roylance, and J. M. Bragg, Mr. E. Farrell, and four Patrol leaders from St. Joseph's troop.

Major Bowen, at the outset, expressed the regret they would feel at the loss of Commander Taylor, who had done most valuable work for the movement. He took over the "Wolf Cub" from Miss Skinner, who started them about six months ago, and did good work in a short time. They would be glad to hear that Captain Evans had consented to take his place. (Applause.) As they knew, he (Major Bowen) would be leaving shortly, and his place would be filled by Lieut. Kennedy, whose commanding officer, Major Nicholson, had promised to help him. (Applause.)

Speaking on the question of the proposed Hall, Major Bowen said it was not merely a desideratum, but a necessity. The Scouts must have some central place of assembly for the whole of the troops, not different meeting places for individual troops. They had for some time looked out for a likely place, and a fund was started for this purpose about a year ago. About \$1,200 was collected, but the conditions stipulated by the donors as to the disposition of the money were such that very little was left over for the proposed Hall. Ultimately, with the cordial assistance of Major McHardy, who was very keen, he approached the Military Authorities, and succeeding in obtaining the lease of a piece of ground at the back of the Detention Barracks, which, when the brickwork and trees had been removed, would provide a central and suitable site for the Hall. The then Chief Engineer (Colonel Baker-Brown) undertook to let them have the ground as an encroachment at the nominal rent of \$3 a year, making a stipulation that they might be turned out at any time if the ground were required by the Military Authorities, which stipulation, he thought, was not likely to be enforced. Major Pyne was also very sympathetic, and drew a rough plan of the proposed hall, but from lack of funds the actual lease of the ground had never been drawn up. They had had the use of it, however, on two occasions. The proposed building would be 50 ft. by 30 ft., and would be most suitable. A Chinese contractor had also drawn up a plan, and he said that he thought the Hall would cost \$1,600 to erect. At any rate a small sum of \$2,000 would be sufficient. Fittings, gymnastic appliances, lighting, etc., would increase this amount probably by about a fifth. The Hall would of course be for the use of the whole of the Scouts—seniors, juniors, and even Cubs of three years. (Laughter.)

Sir Paul Chater had been approached on this matter, and was very sympathetic. He agreed to start a fund, stipulating that it should be under the patronage of Lady May, and that Mrs. Stubb should be the Hon. Treasurer of the Fund. Major Bowen suggested that a Committee be formed to raise the money required, and place it to an account at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, under Mr. Stubb. He thought the building should be proceeded with as soon as possible, and it would certainly be a boon if it could be erected before the next winter. For his own part, he was glad to be able to do this "Scout action" in Hongkong and wished the project every success.

Captain Evans agreed to arrange for the construction of the building, and it was left to the various Scoutmasters to collect funds from their friends, and those interested.

POWERS OF A LIQUIDATOR. CASE AT THE SUMMARY COURT.

At the Summary Court yesterday, Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co., as liquidators of Reuter, Brocklebank & Co., sued the Onger Machinery Co. of 47, Queen's Road Central, for the return of twelve sawing machines, or, in the alternative, \$517.

Mr. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. Donnys (of Messrs. Donnys and Bowley) was for the defendants.

Mr. Donnys, at the outset, explained that the plaintiffs had not produced any notification from the authorities showing that they were the liquidators, and he therefore contended that they had no cause of action.

Mr. Shenton said that if his lordship was going to decide against him on so frivolous a point he would carry the matter further.

Mr. Donnys then remarked that he contended that no contract had been broken. They had received the machines for sale, and so long as they showed a reasonable effort to sell it did not matter how long they kept the machines.

His lordship intimated that he would give a ruling on this point raised in reference to the letter of authority; that the plaintiffs had no right to sue.

Subsequently, Mr. Young, of Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co. was called by Mr. Shenton, and he produced a letter which he said gave him authority to act as they had done as liquidators.

Mr. Donnys then said that if the case was going to be delayed for that evidence to be admitted, he would make an application in regard to the question of costs of the first hearing.

Eventually, after hearing legal argument, his lordship adjourned the case to enable him to give a ruling as to the authority of the liquidators.

The case was accordingly adjourned.

THEFT OF NAVAL STORES.

SECOND DAY'S HEARING.

The case was resumed at the Criminal Sessions yesterday in which five Indians are charged with extensive thefts of Admiralty stores between August 14th and December 28th, 1914. The men charged are Gul Mahomed (watchman), Gulam Mahomed (Sergeant in the Naval Yard Police), Johan Khau (watchman), Rajewali (watchman), and Mahomed Khan (Lance Sergeant in the Hongkong Police). They are indicted on three counts—larceny, and also with receiving the goods well knowing them to have been stolen. All the watchmen with the exception of Johan Khan were employed by the Naval authorities.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. B. Johnson, of Messrs. Donnys & Bowley) prosecuted; Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner) appeared for the second defendant, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (also instructed by Mr. Gardiner) defends the third and fifth defendants. The first man is undefended. All plead not guilty.

The jury empanelled is as follow:—Messrs. E. D. Sassoon (foreman), M. J. Danenberg, J. Toppin, A. V. Harl, M. Mahomed, M. A. dos Santos Gomes, and J. M. de la Cruz.

Several of the defendants gave evidence on their own behalf. The second defendant, Gulam Mahomed, said that he had formerly been in the Indian Army, and had taken part in the Chitral campaign for which he had received the medal. He gave an absolute denial of the whole charge, and explained that the Chinese boy who had given evidence against him had a grievance. One day he (defendant) saw the lad taking wood from the Naval Yard, and he caught him, took away the wood and gave the boy a blow on the back of the head for his peccadillo.

In the course of the cross-examination of the second defendant, Mr. Potter took objection to one of the questions put by Mr. Alabaster, and remarked "in this connection:—It is fortunate, sometimes, that we have a judge who will stand between the Crown and the prisoner."

The first defendant alleged that the clothes which were found in his box were his own property. He had purchased them from an European who told him that he had purchased them at an auction sale.

The fourth defendant gave a long and rambling statement, in the course of which he also claimed to have purchased the goods, which were found in his box, from an European—the Storemaster of the Naval Yard. The Storemaster, he alleged, took the things from one of the ships left up. This defendant also claimed to have greatly assisted his uncle with the clothes which he had purchased.

When the defendant had concluded his statement, his lordship remarked: "He is a most dutiful nephew, Mr. Jenkin."

Mr. Jenkin—Yes, I suppose he is, your lordship. (Laughter.)

The Chief Justice—Greater love hath no man than this, that he gave his life for his uncle. (Laughter.)

Subsequently the case was adjourned until Monday.

When evidence regarding identification was being given in the course of a trial at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, Mr. C. G. Alabaster said that his friend Mr. Potter had suggested that an identification parade by the Police had not been conducted fairly, and he desired to bring rebutting evidence. The Chief Justice, amid laughter, observed that he had seldom heard of a criminal trial where the defendant's barrister did not have "something to say" about the Police, who were, as a rule, very fair.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRAVEL REPORT

is now ready and contains:—
Far Eastern News.
Hongkong.

Leading Articles:—
An Important Concession to Japan.
The War and Alcohol.
Chinese Officials.
Random Reflections.
Hongkong Weddings.
Company Meetings:—
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.
The Anglo-German Brewery, Ltd.
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Co.
Company Report:—
The Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.
The Law Courts.
At the Magistracy.
Notes from Peking.
Swatow Notes.
Presentation to the Rev. C. Bone.
Prince of Wales' Fund.
"The Last Judgment."
Allied Forces Tobacco Fund.
Correspondence:—
The Way Not to Do It.
Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.
Dr. Morrison.
Urban Progress in Peking.
New Kwangtung Railway.
British Volunteers from Japan.
The Revolution Indemnities.
Chinese and the Gospel.
Sampanshow Lighthouse.
The Kidnapping Case at Kobe.
War and Drink.
The Sacrifice of War.
The "Hamamelis."
Hongkong Shipbuilding.
Shipping Notes.
Local Sport.
Sanitary Board.
Alleged Attempt to Corrupt a Clerk.
German Funds at Tsingtau.
The Japanese Demands of China.
Clean Education in China.
Telegrams.
The Date of Peace.
Young Women's Christian Association.
Canadian Pacific Steamers.
American Consular Report.
A Repentant Rebel Tulu.
Cost of British War Pensioners.
The Special Police Reserve.
Deportations from Japan.
German Expulsion from the Pacific.
The Langkat Bribery Case.
Shipping and the Rice Trade.
A Clandestine Marriage.
Commercial.
Shipping.

Extra Copies 30 cents each, Cash.
Copies can be posted from this Office
to addresses sent; including postage 84
cents each.
\$1 Cash for three copies.
Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable
in advance; postage extra.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1915.

HIMIRODS
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory
trouble may be, whether
**ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
BRONCHITIS, OR
ORDINARY COUGH.**
—you will find in this famous remedy
a refreshing power that is simply
unmatched.
BOTTLED FOR
Solely by
HIMIRODS
CURE FOR **ASTHMA**

**RIGAUD'S
KANANGA
OF JAPAN
TOILET WATER**
Beware
of Imitations.
**RIGAUD & Co
PARFUMERS
8, rue Vivienne, 8
Paris-France**

SKIN DISEASES

Overcome by the Wonderful Blood Purifying Properties of Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

A person suffering from eruptions of the skin has much to endure. It is not merely the disfigurement and irritation and painful sensation, but life is made miserable by depression of spirits. The liver is torpid and the kidneys are partially inoperative, and you feel languid and weak. The disease is in the blood, and when the system is not cleansed through the usual channels, Nature asserts herself, and forces portions of the impurities through the skin in the form of Pimples, Boils and Blotches. External remedies—powders, ointments, lotions—only alleviate; they do not get at the cause. **Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills** get at the cause by removing the disease from the blood. They cleanse the system by stimulating the Liver and strengthening the kidneys, which filter the blood and throw off the impure matter through the regular channels.

**DR. MORSE'S
INDIAN ROOT
PILLS**
FOR THE LIVER

For Sale by Watkins, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., (Sole Proprietors) 21 Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

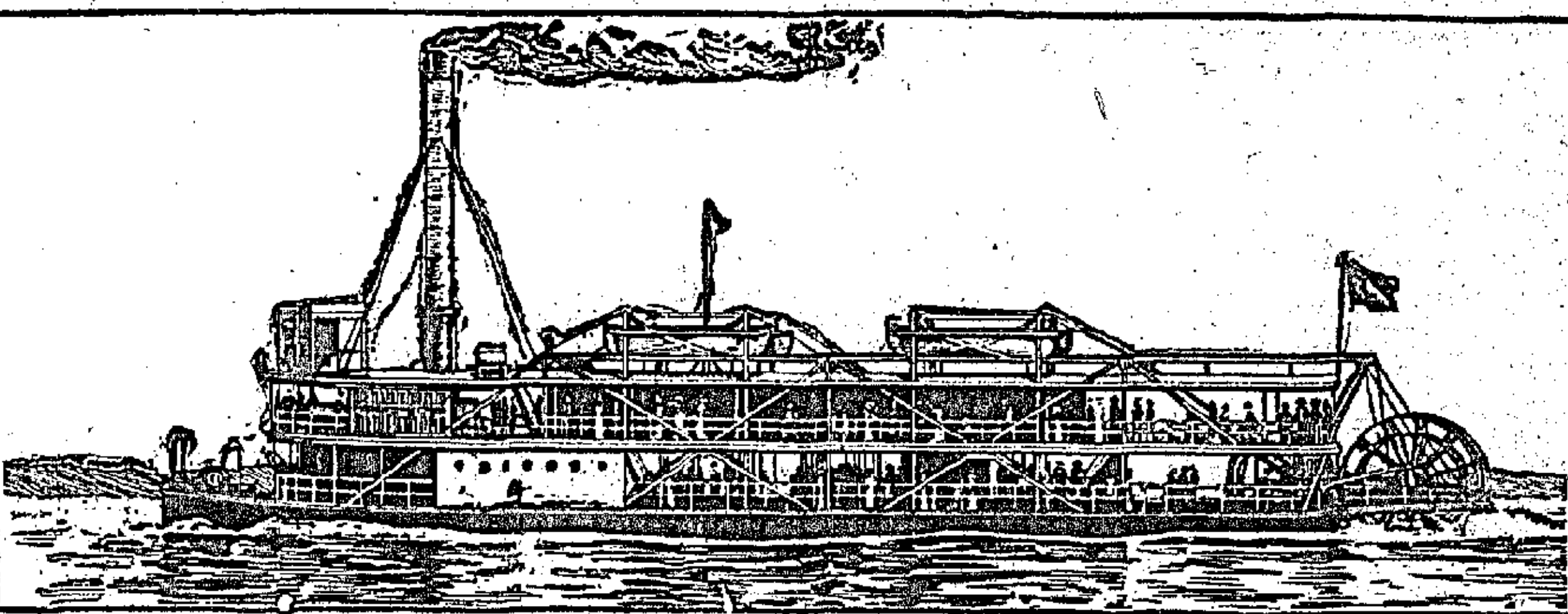
THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

Grown on British owned plantations
in the British West Indian Island
of Montserrat.
Shipped in British vessels.
**Montserrat
Lime Juice**
The finest health beverage. Warranted
by a British firm of world-wide renown.
By All Corresponding
Gross Sole London & Paris, Ltd., Liverpool & London

SAINT-RAPHAEL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of
Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children
and the aged, invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition
to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS is a CHOCOLATE and MINT cordial
which surpasses all others by its
purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a l.u.m.p. of sugar.
COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme) France.
110 AGENTS:—CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Hongkong.

20,000 DOCTORS
are recommending
PLASMON
Because
"Plasmon" is of **INESTIMABLE VALUE** as a
food for all classes of workers."—Dr. Virchow, Berlin, 71-4

YARROW'S SHALLOW-DRAUGHT STEAMERS.



YARROW'S make a specialty of SHALLOW-DRAUGHT RIVER STEAMERS, either propelled by a STERN-WHEEL or by SCREWS WORKING IN TUNNELS, fitted with YARROW'S PATENT HINGED FLAP, by which means a considerable increase in speed is obtained without increase of cost. Vessels can be delivered whole, in pieces, or in floatable sections arranged so that they may be readily united while afloat.

For particulars apply to
YARROW & Co., Ltd., Shipbuilders, GLASGOW. (Formerly of POPLAR, LONDON.)

THE STAMP ALBUM.

HOME-MADE CHINESE.

[BY DOUGLAS H. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR OF THE
"STAMP COLLECTOR'S ANNUAL"]

If we except the several Red Cross and charity series, the use of which is, after all, purely optional, none of the combatant nations has up to now resorted to the issue of special stamps for the collection of war revenue.

This week, however, it is reported from Paris that in view of the possible entry of Rumania into hostilities the Chamber at Bucharest has recently authorized the provision of four particular postage and revenue stamps, the proceeds of the sale of which will be devoted to the relief of the families of soldiers on active service.

The face values of the stamps are 5, 10, 20, and 50 bani, the first to be affixed to all inland letters in addition to the ordinary postage stamp, the second on inland telegrams, the 20 bani for foreign cables and also on hotel and restaurant bills above one franc in value, theatre tickets, etc.

Sleeping-car tickets on the State railways will be subjected to the highest tax—viz., 50 bani. No details as to the designs or colours of the stamps are as yet available.

War tax stamps of a postal character were first introduced by the Spanish Government at the time of the Carlist war of 1874, and were revised during the Spanish-American war twenty-four years later. They appeared under the terms of a royal decree of October 2, 1873, imposing a tax of five centimes on all letters, postcards, etc., circulating in Spain and her dependencies, excluding letters for the town of posting.

Stamps of the values 5c. and 10c. bearing the arms of Leon and Castile within an oval frame, inscribed "Impuesto de Guerra," came into use on January 1, 1874, the ten centimes being, however, primarily a revenue stamp.

FOR THE CUBAN WAR.

Between January 1, 1875, and May 31, 1876, a new type of war stamp, but still showing the national arms, was in use, followed on June 1, 1876, by a series containing three additional values with the profile of King Alfonso XII. On May 1, 1876, these war tax stamps were ordered to be suppressed, but the war in Cuba and the Philippines necessitated their revival in July, 1876.

A severe numerical design was utilised, dated at first 1897-8, and afterwards 1898-9, the five centimes only out of eleven values comprising the series, representing the latter tax. Towards the end of the year 1898 the familiar "baby head" type of the Spanish colonies was adopted as a war tax stamp, inscribed "Recargo de."

Two surcharged provisional stamps just received from a correspondent in Switzerland are perhaps, deserving of mention under the heading of war-stamps, since they owe their origin to a readjustment of the internal postal tariff necessitated by the heavy expenses of mobilisation.

As from February 1 the Swiss inland rates of 2 centimes for printed matter and 12 centimes for letters have been cancelled, the current postage stamps of these denominations being converted by means of a surcharge to the values of 1 centime and 13 centimes respectively.

The surcharge in black consists merely of a small numeral above three short parallel bars obliterating the original figures of value, the numbers of the initial printing being 100,000 of the 1c. and 2c., and 1,000,000 of the 12c. and 13c. Although placed on sale on January 25, these stamps were not intended to be used until the 1st of February.

CHINESE ISSUE.

Several more values of the contemporary postal issue of the Chinese Republic are now to hand with the imprint of the Chinese Bureau of Engraving and Printing in place of that of Messrs. Waterlow & Sons. A correspondent informs me that in future the entire series is to be printed in China, but as dies in each instance appear to have been engraved, the change is likely to occupy some little time.

The Peking prints are distinguished by their coarser appearance; by the paper, which is thinner than that used by Messrs. Waterlow, and by the thick glossy ink resembling that of the two commemorative series produced by the Chinese Bureau in 1911. The 3 cents blue-green, 5 cents lilac, and 30 cents red-brown, as well as the 1 cent, all exist in the local printing. A Greek postage stamp of the lithographed war issue of 1913 in the Eagle and Pegasus designs have been shown to me by Messrs. Bright & Sons, with an overprint in one line of black Greek capitals appropriating them to use in Northern Epirus (South Albania), where, I understand, they were first placed in use about December 8.

Their denominations are 1 lepton brown, 2 lepta brick-red or carmine, 3 lepta orange, 5 lepta green, 10 lepta red, and 25 lepta blue. A variety with a double overprint on the 2 lepta stamp.

IN THE BALANCE.

ROUMANIA'S ATTITUDE IN THE STRUGGLE

The reasons which sway Roumania in her attitude towards the war have been explained by a high diplomatic authority in Bucharest to a Central News correspondent in Petrograd.

"One must not forget in judging Roumania," said the diplomat, "that she has not been provoked to make war. A Government must think deeply before taking action when it has not been provoked, and we should incur grave responsibility were we to act without incitement. All the same, it is our duty to make the greatest preparations possible. No one can see how long this war will last.

"We are not like France, Great Britain or Russia. We have a very good army of 600,000 men, but they are all we have; there is nothing behind this arm. Should war last two years we are not in a position to make it. The presence of Austro-German troops on the Roumanian frontier is a sort of provocation. There can be no other explanation than that we are suspected.

"We are in the balance. It is very flattering for us to know that others think we are strong, but what is our strength in proportion to the interests involved in this great war? Men in war and men in love have the same mentality. So long as men are at war they understand only one thing; their question is 'Are you with us or against us?' The whole sympathies of Roumania are now with Russia."

A GERMAN'S SMOKED GLASSES.

PROFESSOR'S OUTBURST OF HATE FOR ENGLAND.

EVEN MR. SHAW BLAMED.

A neutral professor lately arrived in England and says that nowhere in Germany (except from two wounded officers) did he hear a decent word spoken about England. His report is borne out by an extraordinary address delivered by Professor Wilhelm Wundt at Leipzig, and now reproduced as one of the Oxford Pamphlets. The following are some extracts:—

"Germany and Austria-Hungary, which is so closely bound to her by so many ties of culture and history, stand against the rest of the Great Powers of Europe—led to our bitter sorrow, by the English, who are so near akin to us, but whose statesmen will be branded by history as the chief instigators of this unparalleled world war.

"That the German Emperor, the German Government, the German nation desired peace has been shown by such obvious proof that even our enemies cannot deny it."

"But that this war had long been planned, that the objective of the three Powers who so significantly called their robber alliance an entente cordiale was to isolate Germany, to weaken her power, to cut her off from commerce of the world—and this was the chief point for England, the predominant partner of this company of common interests—cannot possibly be doubted."

KING EDWARD VII.'S MACHINATIONS.

"How France's desire for revenge, England's envy and jealousy and Russia's dream of power worked together in an unhealthy mixture of national instincts need not be discussed. These instincts might not, perhaps, have kindled the world conflagration had it not been for one man. This man is not Sir Edward Grey. He is only the executor, and perhaps we might add the subordinate tool of this other man, who, with great political craft, and, as his life and actions showed, with entire lack of scruples of any kind, prepared the way for this war: King Edward VII. of England."

"King Edward VII.'s saying 'was well known.' 'Germany must be ruined'." "That was the plan hatched by Edward VII., which Edward Grey sought to carry through by all means, great and little—but chiefly little—from the moment when, in 1906, he took over the direction of the foreign affairs of the island Empire."

"The chief guilt of kindling the world conflagration lies with England. Without the instigation of England, without English money and the English fleet, the war would at least have been confined within limits in which an honourable trial of strength had always seemed possible. England first made in into a world war, and hereafter recognisable desire to destroy the power of Germany, or to remove the German nation from the Council of the People, can no longer be concealed by pretexts and phrases."

"Yet heavy as is the responsibility which Sir Edward Grey and his colleagues in the Ministry have taken upon themselves, this war would not have been possible if the English people had not desired it. England is a land in which freedom of expression in word and in writing knows no bounds. But where are the men in England who raised their voices against this war?"

Professor Wundt can find no one except certain distinguished scholars and "the labour leader, John Burns," who "lately made a speech in which he accused Edward Grey of being the instigator of the war"—but who ought to have made this speech earlier.

But Professor Wundt is disappointed with everyone. Even Mr. Bernard Shaw does not give satisfaction. "Beside the vulgar insults of Bernard Shaw, the term 'barbarians' used by M. Henri Bergson seems almost like a harmless want of breeding."

"The whole of the conduct of England, France and Russia is a lie . . . down to the false news of French and Russian victories and of alleged acts of violence laid to the charge of our gallant soldiers. . . . But what are all these lies to the cunning wherewith the English lion (which in this case shows all too clearly that it belongs to the cat tribe) has whetted the Japanese against us!"

"Yet," continues the Professor, "even this piece of trickery fades into nothing beside the way in which . . . our enemies, England especially, have conducted this war. Let us say nothing of the atrocities perpetrated by the Belgians, which, at least in part, are due to the bestial fury of individuals."

Doubtless the reader will read that sentence again, under the impression that a mistake has been made in transcribing it. But it is correctly copied. The professor did say the atrocities perpetrated "by" the Belgians, not "on" that unhappy people.

SWALLOW'S 7,800 MILES FLIGHT.

The Ramee of Sarawak, presiding in London at the annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, expressed disappointment that the Plumage Bill had not been passed, because it would have spared her some of the dreadful sights, now to be seen, of crows of ospreys of plumage of most precious birds, upon the heads of vain and foolish women.

Mr. J. R. B. Masefield said that the Society had ringed 13,024 birds last year. A Sandwich tern ringed on July 9th, 1913, was recovered on the Ivory Coast, West Africa, on February 9th, 1914; a robin ringed on June 14th in Staffordshire was found at Gers, in France, in the following October; while a swallow ringed in Staffordshire in June was found in Natal the following autumn, 7,800 miles away.

It is reported from a certain camp of Kitchener's new Army that a sergeant was sent to one of the huts to censure a breach of the regulations—the lights were not out, although the curfew hour was passed. Being newly promoted and full of zeal, the new sergeant made his remonstrance rather long, and as he was going away a plaintive voice sounded from a darkened hut. "Oh, sergeant, sergeant!" "What is it?" was the sharp remark from the officer. "Oh, sergeant," wailed the young soldier, "you never kissed me."

Johnstone & Co.
The Whisky Merchants of the East.
**NAPIER
JOHNSTONE'S**
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
**B E W A R F O F
IMITATIONS**
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

**WHY NOT HAVE
A CLEAR SKIN**

**CUTICURA
SOAP**

Used exclusively and Cuticura
Ointment occasionally will promote
moisture and maintain a clear skin,
free from pimples, blackheads,
and other unsightly eruptions.

Samples Free by Post.
Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere.
Sample of each with 25c. book free from nearest
dealer. New York, N.Y.: Cuticura Soap Co., 100 N. 3rd
St., N.Y. City. Boston, U.S.A.: Cuticura Soap Co., 100 N. 3rd
St., Boston, U.S.A. London, England: Cuticura Soap Co., 100 N. 3rd
St., London, England. Singapore, S.S.: Cuticura Soap Co., 100 N. 3rd
St., Singapore, S.S. Calcutta, India: Cuticura Soap Co., 100 N. 3rd
St., Calcutta, India. Bombay, India: Cuticura Soap Co., 100 N. 3rd
St., Bombay, India. Madras, India: Cuticura Soap Co., 100 N. 3rd
St., Madras, India. Rangoon, India: Cuticura Soap Co., 100 N. 3rd
St., Rangoon, India. Y.R.W. & Co., Ltd., 100 N. 3rd St., London, England.

**BETHAM'S
La-Rola**
YOUR SKIN AND
COMPLEXION
can be kept in a Perfect Condition all
the year round by the regular use of
Betham's La-Rola. It is a powerful
remedy for all skin diseases, such as
eczema, psoriasis, and all other
itching and irritating affections.
Of all high-class chemists and druggists.

**MARTIN'S
APOLLO STEEL
PILLS**
A French Remedy for all Indigestion,
Dyspepsia, and all other ailments of the
Stomach and Bowels. It is a powerful
remedy for all these ailments, and is
the only one that can be taken without
any harm. It is a powerful remedy for
all these ailments, and is the only one
that can be taken without any harm.
All chemists and druggists sell it.

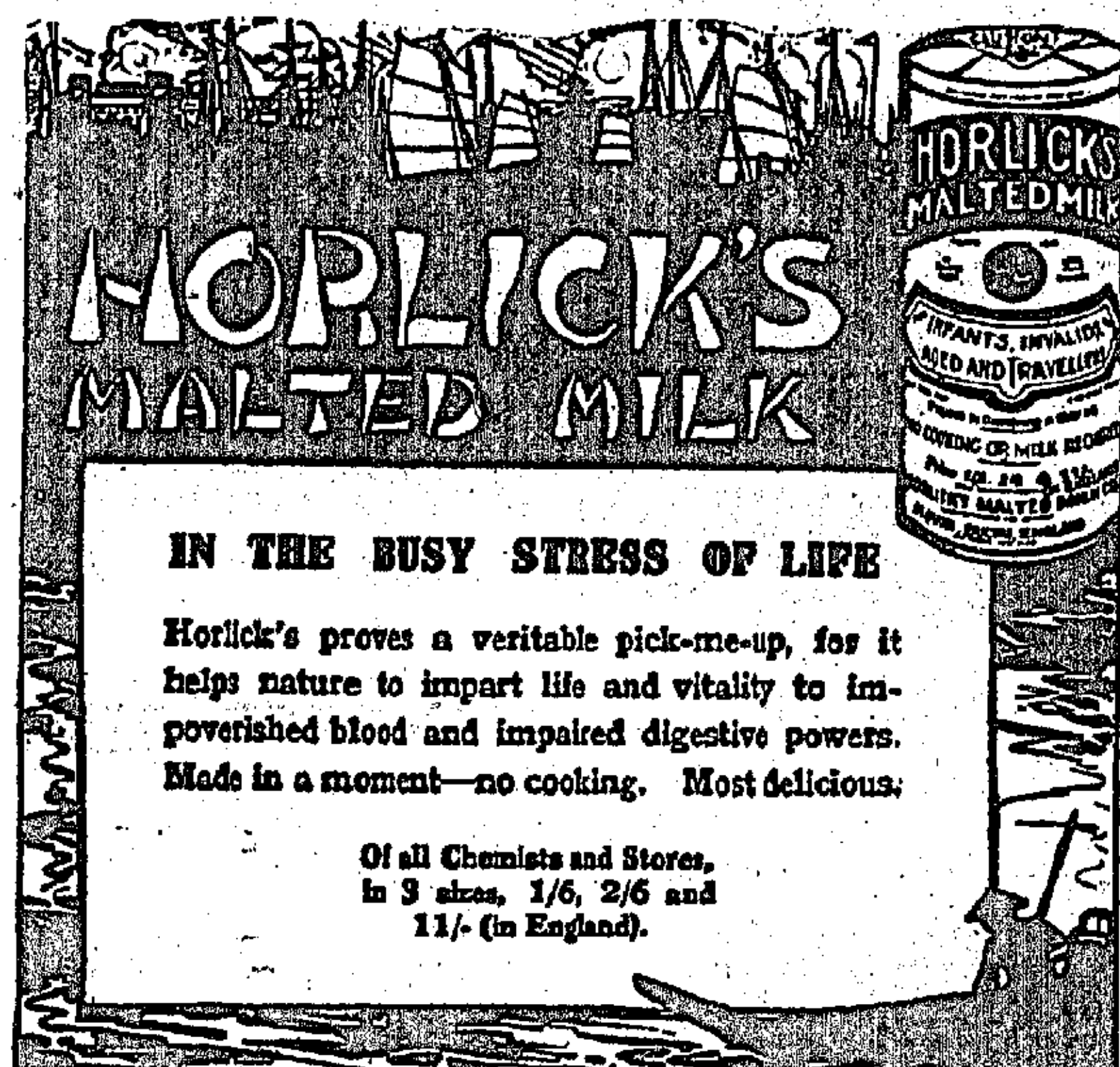
**KEATING'S
POWDER**
IT SOMETIMES
HAPPENS
Mother! Mother! Mother!
For eye-bags on a sweet face
and dimples in a happy line.

KILLS BUGS
ALL INSECTS.

Fortify yourself with Bovril

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE



HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

IN THE BUSY STRESS OF LIFE

Horlick's proves a veritable pick-me-up, for it helps nature to impart life and vitality to impoverished blood and impaired digestive powers. Made in a moment—no cooking. Most delicious.

Of all Chemists and Stores.
In 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 and 11/- (in England).



You have been all over the world, Jack. What have you seen?

In most places, my I've seen

VAN HOUTEN'S CUCOA

Nobody ever found a bottle of immature

JOHNNIE WALKER

To safeguard its maturity our policy for the future is our policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

JOHNNIE WALKER, "White" Label. Over 5 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER, "Red" Label. Over 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER, "Black" Label. Over 22 years old.

Guaranteed same quality throughout the World.

To be obtained from:
KAMP & CO., SHANGHAI.
FERRIN, COOPER & CO., TIENTSIN.
THE HANKOW DISPENSARY LTD., HANKOW.
SIEMSEN & CO., CANTON and HONG KONG.

JOHN WALKER & SONS
LTD.
Scotch Whisky Distillers.
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.



SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

At the annual general meeting of the Shanghai Stock Exchange held on the 31st March the Chairman, Mr. F. H. Crossly, made the following remarks, of considerable importance to the share dealing public of Shanghai:—

Gentlemen:—It is a great satisfaction to me that I am able to address you to-day on the occasion of this, our annual, meeting with the feeling that the storms and tribulations which have attended the working of this exchange during the past few months are for the most part over, and in the belief that the effects on our local share business of the great national struggle now taking place has become so much clearer that it is capable of being estimated and dealt with in a fairly satisfactory manner. Never since the memorable days of 1910 have your Committee been faced with such problems as those which presented themselves at the outbreak of the war. At the outset it was exceedingly difficult to say whether our local share market would be affected as all, and if so, to prophesy with any degree of accuracy the scope of such effect, and to devise means of assisting our members to arrange their affairs equitably and with a minimum of loss to all concerned.

The methods of conducting share business in Shanghai are necessarily very different from those which obtain in places like New York and London, and it was not possible or expedient therefore for us to follow blindly the methods adopted by other exchanges for dealing with the situation. Our object was not confined simply to the prevention of a general slump through the free operation of "bear" who might seize the opportunity to depreciate the market, such a course could be, and actually was, obviated by simply closing the exchange. Our chief concern was a much more thorny problem, viz., to effect an amicable and equitable settlement of outstanding contracts for transactions concluded before the actual outbreak of hostilities.

I will not weary you by recounting the endless meetings and deliberations of your Committee, sometimes acting alone, and sometimes in conjunction with the members. Suffice it to say that our efforts have gradually resulted in the procedure finally adopted, a procedure which appears to be working well and is bearing fairly on all the parties concerned. I think you will agree with me that your Committee has, all through this troublesome time, striven to act for the common good, and that the members of this exchange are to be congratulated on emerging from such a difficult situation not only with the good name and status of the exchange unimpaired, but with the consciousness that past events have made it possible to devise means to still further consolidate and strengthen the bonds which bind us together as an institution founded for mutual protection of the members and public alike.

We are now passing through a passive phase, a time when business is entirely restricted to cash transactions, and very few even of those. Perhaps the present, therefore, is a suitable time to examine our methods and see if we cannot still further safeguard the interests of our members. Suffice it to say that our efforts have gradually resulted in the procedure finally adopted, a procedure which appears to be working well and is bearing fairly on all the parties concerned. I think you will agree with me that your Committee has, all through this troublesome time, striven to act for the common good, and that the members of this exchange are to be congratulated on emerging from such a difficult situation not only with the good name and status of the exchange unimpaired, but with the consciousness that past events have made it possible to devise means to still further consolidate and strengthen the bonds which bind us together as an institution founded for mutual protection of the members and public alike.

Now that the first excitement and uncertainty incident upon the outbreak of war are past, let us pause for a moment and ask ourselves if, after all, the war alone was entirely responsible for the complications which became evident in August last. As a matter of fact, instead of rates depreciating we have had to record an appreciation of practically all share values, except those of our friend "Langkats." If the Langkat output had kept to the level it was some weeks previous to the outbreak of war, I have little hesitation in saying that Langkat shares would not have dropped, and that a similar rise would have been recorded in the case of almost all other stocks. The main cause of this recent general rise, of course, has been the plentifulness of money, through the non-employment of funds in ordinary trade channels, and the consequent necessity of investing it in local stocks which were more or less unaffected by the war. I maintain, therefore, that the outbreak of the war alone cannot be blamed for the recent inability of certain operators to meet their obligations. Was not this inability rather due to the rash speculations which took place, chiefly in Langkats, during the few months immediately preceding the outbreak of the war? Were not our troubles mainly the result of gambling on the part of certain speculators who had not sufficient resources behind them to carry them through in case of a set-back? Was not the outbreak of war the occasion but not the cause of the deadlock? It has been a source of gratification to the Committee, however, to find in the course of their investigations of the outstanding settlements, that very little speculation had been entered into by members for their own account. In the light of our present knowledge of the nature of the extent of the outstanding business last August, I personally am convinced that rash speculation on an insecure basis was the main cause of most of the trouble. If we had had in force a marginal system such as the one we agreed upon and rescinded, I feel confident that the situation, to say the least of it, would have

been a much easier one than it actually turned out to be. I feel sure that the genuine adherence of members to the spirit of a marginal system would finally ensure its success and prevent a repetition of the deadlock of last August. Without the co-operation of the members of this exchange no system of any kind can operate successfully, nor can we uphold any rule of this exchange. I commend this subject for the serious consideration of the new Committee.

LORD ROSEBURY AND RACING.

Lord Rosebury, in the powerful letter which we reproduce below from the *Times* of the 5th inst., advocates the holding of the classic race meetings:—

Sir,—I am afraid I cannot follow your reasoning with regard to Epsom and Ascot as set forth in your brief leading article to-day. I put aside the remarks about the affair of the Epsom Grand Stand, as to which there has been both mis-statement and misapprehension, which I should have thought the matter-of-fact statement of the stewards of the Jockey Club would have finally cleared away.

But that is a side, and I may add a false, issue. You say that our Allies "cannot understand how Englishmen can go to race meetings when their country is engaged in a life-and-death struggle." With all submission I think our Allies understand us better than this. They know that Englishmen do not think it necessary to put up the shutters whenever they are engaged in war. They know that we are paying two millions a day for this war and do not think that we shall add the sacrifice of our thoroughbred horses, which are so invaluable for the future of our Army. For, make no mistake, if our races are to cease our thoroughbred horses must disappear. No man can afford to keep bloodstock for the mere pleasure of looking at them in the stable. You hope that there will be no attempt to hold meetings at Epsom, and, "above all," at Ascot this year. Of what nature, may I ask, is the original sin attaching to these meetings? You record some of the very inferior characters which daily in your columns, sometimes in impressive print, why do you sanction these and select for special reproduction the two noblest exhibitions of the thoroughbred in the world?

But you say our Allies will misunderstand us. There are many, however, of our French allies who will remember that the winner of the Derby was announced in General Orders during the Crimean War.

Why, indeed, should we embark on this unprecedented course, which you indicate, and condemn all our historical practice? Once before our country has been "engaged in a life-and-death struggle," at least as strenuous and desperate as this; I mean that against the French Revolution and Napoleon. All through that score of bloody years the Epsom and Ascot Meetings were regularly held, nor indeed does it seem to have occurred to our forefathers that it was guilty to witness races while we were at war. I remember asking the late Lord Strathmore which was the most interesting race that he had ever witnessed for the Ascot Cup. He replied (I am almost sure, though it is outside my argument) that for 1813, which was run on June 8th, eight days before Waterloo, when Napoleon and Wellington were confronting each other to contend for the championship of the world.

I am and desire to remain remote from controversy, but am anxious to remind you of our history and tradition with regard to this question, and to ask you to pause before you condemn not merely Epsom and "above all" Ascot, but also the principles and practice of ancestors not less chivalrous and humane than ourselves.

ROSEBURY.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT.

IRISH COOLNESS AND PLUCK.

An officer at the front in a letter home sends the following story, with the comment:—"I shall never now believe that there is on this earth any man to beat the Irish for coolness and pluck."

While eating my lunch to-day in my dug-out I saw one of our men chopping wood for fire about six yards in front of my dug-out, just the opposite side of the road. The road was dangerous during the day because the German snipers can shoot over it from their trenches (enfilade). Well, I was watching the man and said to another fellow (an officer who was at Cooper's Hill, by the way), "By Jove, that man will get shot if he isn't careful." No sooner had I said it when a bullet splashed near his head. Then another between his legs. I saw the mud fly where the bullet struck. The man, who is the captain's servant, turned round to the direction of the sniper, looking towards the barrierway, and said, "Good shot, Kaiser! Only be-jabbers you might ha' hit me though, for then I could ha' gone home."

He proceeded to carry on with his remarks, and singing away quite unconcerned, until he said to him and order him to come away. Five minutes after he started roasting a fowl for our mess in the same place, singing away like a lark, "I often sigh for the silvery moon." I could hardly speak with astonishment at the coolness of the man, and just as I was shouting to him a bullet came and hit him—slap in the arm. He roared with delight and went on cooking, and said, "Oh, I ain't going to leave yer m' birdy, but perhaps they will give me a pass home now." By this time I had thundered to him to come in, which he did, and having wrapped up the wound and bled it he asked for permission to get the fowl, which he declared would be overdone. Before I could say anything he had darted across and started singing while another bullet went whistling past his ear. This was enough for me, and I went to the door of my dug-out and made him bring the whole thing in, which he did. "Begorra, but sent m' soul if they ain't some marksmen," he cheerfully said, as he came in.

I think that he is a wonderful fellow and can do anything. He told me that he has had 14 narrow squeaks in this war, but that he isn't to get hit in this war evidently!



MOTHER'S SEAL'S SYRUP

Prevents CONSTITUTION REMOVES

Indigestion, Headaches, Biliousness, Constipation, Stomach, Liver, Bowels.

Mr. W. Twist, 17, Doctor's Nook, Leigh in Bedford, Lanc., wrote April 28th, 1914:—"About 10 years ago I suffered from chronic indigestion. I had to give up my work for three years. For eight months I tried various remedies, and then I was advised to take Mother's Seal's Syrup. Gradually I got stronger, and my cure is slow but sure."

INDIGESTION

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:
From Hongkong: 23rd April. Connecting with "GUJARAT".
From Colombo: 17th May.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:
From Hongkong: "SALAMIS" 15th June.
First Class Accommodation for Passengers.
Fitted with Water-tight Safes.
For Rates of Freight and Passage apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

ELLERMAN LINE.

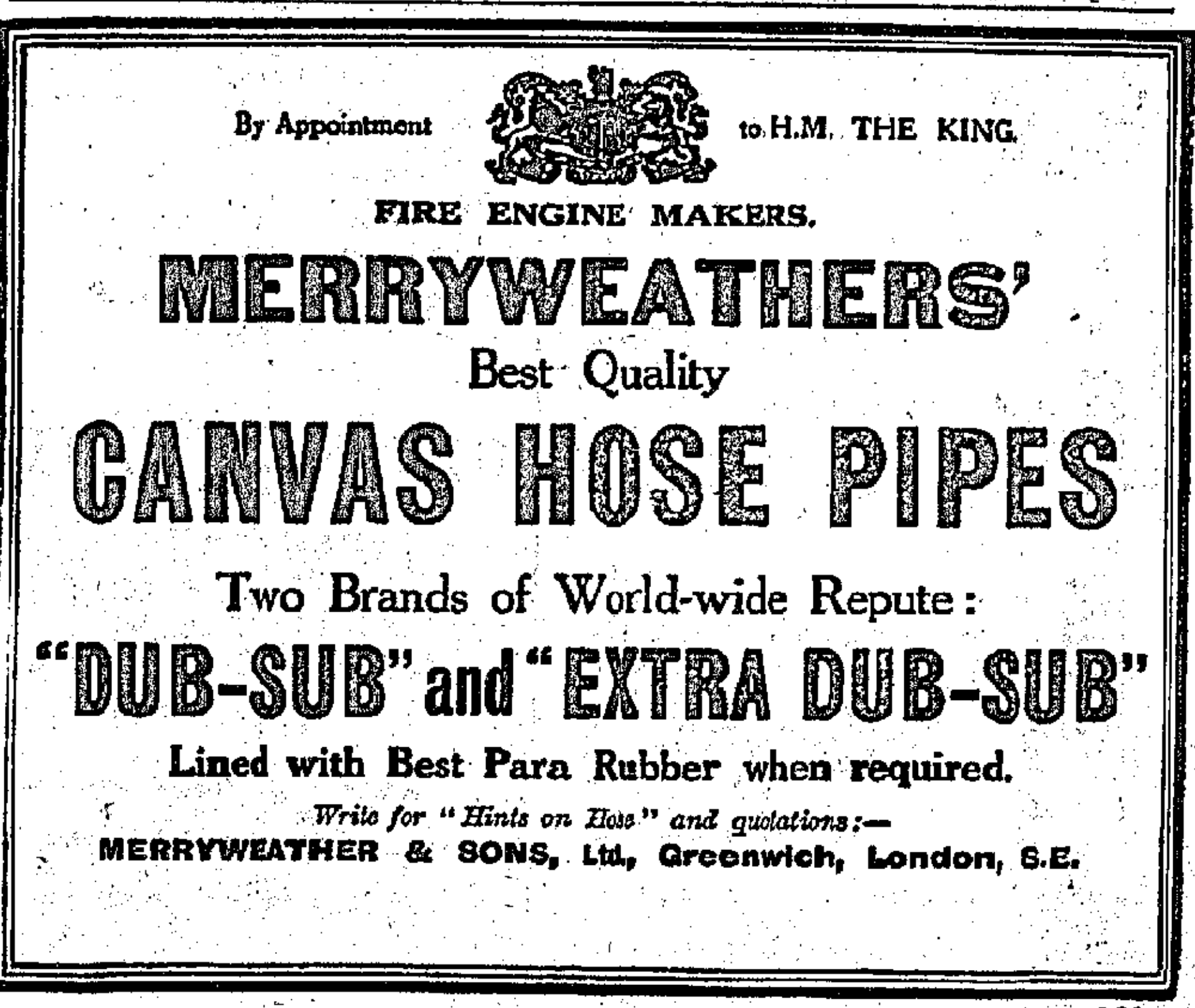
JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

For Steamer Sails.
MARSEILLES & LONDON ... "KALOMO" ... On 10th May.
... "CITY OF NEWCASTLE" On 20th May.

Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1915. [363]



By Appointment to H.M. THE KING.
FIRE ENGINE MAKERS.

MERRYWEATHERS'
Best Quality
CANVAS HOSE PIPES

Two Brands of World-wide Repute:
"DUB-SUB" and "EXTRA DUB-SUB"

Lined with Best Para Rubber when required.

Write for "Hints on Use" and quotations:—
MERRYWEATHER & SONS, Ltd., Greenwich, London, S.E.



LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.
VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. It restores the system, improves circulation, nervous system, the or neuritis, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay, inefficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can slide to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-colored water, etc., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness and exhaustion, the cause of by far the most common of the ailments of the modern world, and by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigor to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equaled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, cleansing and expelling disease, whereover and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and untidy patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poisons, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, gonorrhea or Derrivative sick, it improves the general health, and quickly restores long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and larynx, chronic, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

Send stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for trial bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSWELL OAK, LONDON. Unimpaired Vinous may try to sell you something else for your money, but do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTHS, CHINESE CHEMISTS.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
HONGKONG VIA USUAL PORTS	ORIENTAL	Noon	See Special
or CALL	Capt. A. L. Valentini	10th Apr.	Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	MALTA	3 P.M.	Freight and
	Capt. G. W. Cookman, R.N.R.	10th Apr.	Passage.
HONGKONG VIA SINGAPORE,	NORE	10 A.M.	Freight and
PENANG, COLOMBO,	Capt. D. Ashbury	28th Apr.	Passage.
PORT SAID,			
MARSHALLS			
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE,	NAGOYA	About	Freight and
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. W. H. Swaney, R.N.R.	3rd May	Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"KANSU"	On 10th Apr. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 11th Apr. D'light.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHUNGKING"	On 11th Apr. D'light.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 13th Apr. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 13th Apr. 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 15th Apr. Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 20th Apr. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAMUL".
MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "OHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "CHENAN" and the S.S. "KANCHOW," "LUCHOW" and "YINGCHOW," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1915

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SATURDAY, 10th April, at 3 P.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 13th April, at 1 P.M.
"HAIYAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 16th April, at 1 P.M.

* This Steamers will not call at Swatow.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	WED'DAY, 14th April, at 1 P.M.
------------	----------------------	--------------------------------

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1915

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA.	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA.
EMPRE	On 20th Apr. 11 A.M.	On 20th Apr. 11 A.M.
EASTERN	On 13th May, 11 A.M.	On 13th May, 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM	On 30th April,	On 21st May, 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

S.S. "ITOLA," 5,257 tons, Captain Butler, will be dispatched as above 20th April.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1915.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 13th April.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 27th April.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—31 knots	TUES., 11th May.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—31 knots	TUES., 8th June.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leaves at Noon.
"Manila" at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60.	" " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45.	" " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES.

MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO,

IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
SEIYO MARU	14,000—15 knots	Tuesday, 11th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, AGING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	NERA	On 19th April.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	On 1st May, at 1 P.M.
----------------------	---------------	-----------------------

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSHIPMENT on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA (every four weeks), also at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.
Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.
Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and other routes delivered here.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT.
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE,

YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hansen	FRIDAY, 23rd Apr., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIREN MARU"		MONDAY, 12th Apr., at Noon.

FOR TAMSUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAISO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	SUNDAY, 11th Apr., at Noon.
"DAIJIN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 18th Apr., at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	A. Kobayashi	FRIDAY, 16th Apr., at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokushige	SUNDAY, 11th Apr., at 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soan Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,

MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

114

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO.	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Leave MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
P.M.			Noon.			
Apr. 12	ORIENTAL	Apr. 12	Apr. 12	MALWA	May 8	May. 14
Apr. 26	MALTA	Apr. 12	Apr. 12	MOU-A	May 22	May. 28
May 10	SARDINIA	May 3	May 7	MAJOJA	June 5	June 11
	NUBIA	May 17	May 21	MOOLTAN	June 19	June 25
	ORIENTAL	June 1	June 5	MOLDAVIA	July 4	July 10

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles in Friday, and London on the following Friday.
Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES:

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	Accommodation	Single	Return
1st Saloon	"A"	£65.	£97.
	"B"	£59.	£87.
2nd Saloon	"A"	£44.	£66.
	"B"	£40.	£60.
1st Saloon	"A"	£51.	£81.
	"B"	£45.	£75.
2nd Saloon	"A"	£32.	£52.
	"B"	£28.	£48.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave YOKOHAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SINGAPORE	Leave MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NORE	Apr. 12	Apr. 23	Apr. 28	May 5	June 2	June 11
NELLORE	Apr. 26	May 7	May 12	May 18	June 17	June 26
NOVARA	May 10	May 21	May 26	June 2	July 2	July 11

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon £50 Single; £75 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single; £52 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £46 Single. 2nd Saloon £33 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWITT,
SUPERINTENDENT

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROTECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	SATSUTA MARU	16,000	SUNDAY, 11th April, at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ	YASAKA MARU	21,000	THURSDAY, 22nd April, at Noon.
PORT SAID	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 15th April, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI	SADO MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 4th May, at 4 P.M.
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 16th April, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	HITACHI MARU	15,500	MONDAY, 17th May, at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK	HAKATA MARU	12,000	MONDAY, 12th April.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	IYO MARU	12,500	MONDAY, 12th April.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU	12,500	FRIDAY, 23rd April.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU	10,000	MONDAY, 12th April.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 16th April, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FUSHIMI MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 20th April, at 10 A.M.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
ATSUTA MARU	16,000 Tons	Sat., 11th Apr.
YASAKA	25,000 "	Thurs., 22nd Apr.
MIYASAKI	16,000 "	" 5th May
KITANO	16,000 "	" 20th May
FUSHIMI	25,000 "	" 3rd June
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500 "	Thurs., 15th Apr.
SADO	12,500 "	Thurs., 4th May
AWA	12,500 "	" 18th May

For Further Information as to Freight, Stowing &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, M. A.S.N.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241

16

